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PROF. PIETRA SANTA, OF PARIS,
world-renowned specialist, dn his work published in Paris, speaks of the JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXthe werld-renowned specialist, in his work published in Paris, speaks of the 30HAX had a large number of TRACT as follows:
"I can highly recommend this pleasant remedy in restoring weakened digestion. As a large number of afficients lack the necessary power to digest solid food, and would, through the use of stimulants, be merely excited patients lack the necessary power to digest solid food, and would, through the use of stimulants, be merely excited patients lack the necessary power to digest solid food, and would, through the use of stimulants, be merely excited patients, the necessary power to digest solid food, and would, through the use of stimulants, be merely excited patients. As a large number of large particles and weakened, the necessary power to digest solid food, and would, through the use of stimulants, be merely excited patients. As a large number of large particles as a large number of large particles and the particles of the stimulants and the stimulants are stimulants.

## JOHANN HOFF, BERLIN, PARIS, VIENNA.

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eware of F-nudulent Imitations.—The GENUINE has the signature of "Johnna Cou" on the and comes in flat, squarty bottles with a German label thereon. TAKE NO OTHER.

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FREE-TRADE ABSURDITIES.

CONGRESSMAN REED'S KEEN ANALYSIS

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND THE FREE-TRADE PROPHET-CONVINCING ANSWERS TO FOOL ISH THEORIES AND ABSURD LOGIC-PRO-

RECTION DOES NOT RAISE PRICES-PROTECTION ARGUMENTS FROM BASTIAT-PRICES FOR SIXTY MILLION FREEMEN NOT TO BE FIXED BY

A DOZEN MEN. WASHINGTON, May 19.-Mr. Reed, of Maine, delivered his long-expected speech on the tariff and the Mills bill in the House of Representatives to-day. For about two hours he held the closest attention of his hearers in a remarkably clear and pungent statement of the protectionist doctrines. Mr. Reed spoke in part as follows:

I propose to discuss to-day some of the general prin ciples which, in my opinion, underlie the two modes national action which are confessedly in dispute in Congress and in the country. I shall treat the bill treat it, as a step only in a particular direction. The whole course of the debate has gone that way, and it is a just and proper way. How important the propositions at issue are the intense interest already excited by the pending measures on two continents bears the strongest witness that can be borne by men. Those who, living on this side of the ocean, grow and make articles which are necessary for the comfort and happiness of the people of the United States are on one side of the question, while the foreign manufacturers, foreign political economists, and foreign statesmen

are all on the other. This, however, should not prejudice the question. If It be true that by having their goods manufactured abroad the people of the United States as a whole would become richer and more prosperous, would have their houses better furnished, their tables spread with finer linen, and covered with more healthful food; if their bodies would be protected by warmer woollens from the cold of Maine and by finer clothing from the burning sun of Texas; if they would on the whole, and from generation to generation, enjoy more of the comforts and luxuries of life, and would themselves be more intelligent, more independent, and better fitted to be citizens of a Republic already great and destined to be mighty beyond all former dreams of empire, then by all means let us sink national prejudice, burst the parriers of provincial narrowness, and with one accord adopt not merely the present bill, but such legislation \* will surely treble the spindles of Europe and destroy our own-such measures as will put out our furnace

Let us vote for such laws as will make our mines mere holes in the ground, and stand aside to behold the slory alike of free raw materials and cheap goods pur-

clory alike of free raw materials and cheap goods purrhased in the cheapest markets. Let the tail chimneys
to longer disfigure our beautiful sides, and let the
rushing streams flow to the sea unvexed by mill-wheels,
their mormous undisturbed by the clash of the shuttles
and the clicks of the looms.

If protection be a tax for manufacturers' benefit, then
is the same tax if it be the result of even a revenue
tariff. Incidental protection is of all the most inexcusable. It is an accident which ought to be avoided
the a railway disaster. If when you take one dollar
from the citizen for the Treasury and four for the manmacturer, is it any the jess robbery that you call it a
revenue tariff! If you geutlemen on the other side
telleve what you say, you ought to be as furious
against the rapine and plunder of the Mills bill as you
profess to be against those of the present law.

ZHE INSPIRED WISDOM OF THE PROPHET OF THE INSPIRED WISDOM OF THE PROPHET OF

PREE TRADE The President is the leader of the Democracy. He haiso the dispenser of patronage, and as he is rapidly habing the dust of Civil Service Reform off his feet, he assuming control over his party. One paragraph in free trade, and points out the plain duty of the De-

BALEFUL CALCULATIONS DRAWN FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

which to calculate the damage inflicted on this country by the system established by the men who framed the Constitution. By tariff taxes, whether great or small, whereby manufactures are encouraged, every dollar raised by the Government takes out of the pockets of ets of capitalists. All these dollars are not merely changed from the pockets of the poor to the pockets of the rich-their value is lost to the Nation; for by Just so much has the Nation's labor been unprofitably expended and wasted.

expended and wasted.

Since, then, we pay to protected industries the equivalent of the duty which is imposed on imported articles, we have only to calculate the amount of this payment thus lost to the country to find just what we have been doing and just where we are. Our manufactured products in 1880 were \$5,370,000,000.01 you add less than one-third for increase you will have for the year 1887 the figures given by the report of the Committee on Ways and Means \$7,000,000,000. If you take only one-half of this sum as being under protection and calculate the duty, you will find that the sum uselessly paid is more than one thousand million dollars.

Since 1880 mays than on the toward in the second of the country of th

uselessly paid is more than one thousand million dol-lars.

Since 1880 more than six thousand six hundred millions of dollars have been wrested from the people, and six thousand six hundred millions would have bought every acre of farming land in the United States at the outbreak of the war. If you carry back the bale-ful calculation to the day when we Republicans took charge of the country, you will find, if the President be right, that we have thrown away the whole value of the land we lived in, and instead of turning over to Civil Service Reform a country worth \$44.000,000,000, we turned over a rack-rented farm mortgaged far be-yond its value. . . . If this message from our ruler be true, every factory is the abode of a robber hagon, more fell and sure than ever swooped down a European hill-side to harry a cavalcade of honest mechants.

European hill-side to harry a cavalcade of honest merchants.

In every mine mouth lurks a more dreadful giant than ever before smelled the blood of an Englishman. But what do the friends of virtue prorose to do with these wicked people? Sweep them out of existence with the strong hand of justice? Does the gentleman from Texas intend to lasso these creatures and tangle them in the folds of his lariat? Does the gentleman from Arkansas mean that from their dead bodies the handle of his bowie-knife shall pretrude? Ah, no! they are still to live and still to fourish. They will have only the delightful punishment of being turned over to the meiting eloquence, the sopthing rhetoric of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Breckinridge) while he explains his theory of fair plunder of honest and decent robbors, with no restrictions save such as will be satisfactory to those good manufacturers who have been admitted to private interviews by the backstairs.

tremity to the other; from the very head to the very tail.

The Hon, John Randolph Tucker, then a member from Virginia as delightful in private life as he was able in the service of his country, in the year of our Lord 1882, in a speech delivered May 5, on the twenty-lifth page of the same, made the annual sum thus plundered from the people eight bundred millions for the year 1880. In the same year, on the 20th day of April, in a speech delivered that day, on page six thereof, the chalrman of the Committee on Military Affairs, the member from Illinois, proclaimed the astounding fact that during the last nineteen years these ungodly manufacturers had swindled the neople out of \$15,000,000,000. Let me be exact, for the calculation is specific and precise. The exact sum was \$15,003,754,645.

FOOLISH THEORIES AND ABSURD LOGIC.

Great heavens: These amazing plunderers had in their pockets fifteen thousand millions in 1882; have had eight hundred millions a year since-in all, nineteen thousand eight hundred millions, or three thousand millions more than this whole country is listed for taxation, and the Mills bill, the representative of the con-centrated and concatenated wisdom of the Democracy proposes to give them more. Gentlemen of the other side, heroes of the new crusade for revenue reform and Nvil service reform, if you believe what you say, is t not ample time that this tribute cease? What ex-cuse have you for continuing it! If the President be right, and you don't dare to doubt him, an annual

be right, and you don't dare to doubt him, an annual tribute is paid protected manufacturers out of the people more impoverishing than ever was exacted by an Oriental despot. In the face of your pian duty to free the people from this iron yoke you stand higgling about the amount of the tribute. Instead of \$47\$ for every hundred you propose to give \$40\$ of the people's money and throw into the trade the markets of the world.

If it he a tribute, he bold and sweep it away. Why do you hesitate? Is it because you dare not be caught lowering the wages of the laboring men who have votes? Have the courage of your leaders' convictions—for has not the gentieman from Texas, god-father of this bill, who has fromised to bring it up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, loudly procelaimed to the open day that tariffs have nothing to do with wages? Is it out of mercy to the capitalist that you failer?

Why do men with such heliefs, so plain, and \$0\$ discovered.

that you failer!

Why do men with such beliefs, so piain, and so distinct, hesitate to do their duty? It is because every wind that blows, every sight that strikes their eyes, every sound that resounds in their ears, shows the folly of their theories, the absurdity of their logic. What use is it to tell the people of this empire that they have been robbed and plundered one thousand millions of dollars every year, during the very time

when over 3,500 miles of distance cities have been springing up like magic, richer in a decade than the old world cities have grown in centuries, when 120,000 miles of railroad have been built, which compress the broad expanse of a continent into a week of time. When the commerce of its inland lakes has grown to rival the commerce between the two worlds: when from every land under the sun the emigrapts have been flocking to its happy shores, drawn there by the peace and prosperity which shine on all its borders and sweep from circumference to centre. There are no eyes so dull that cannot see the everrising glories of this Republic, except those which are bandaged by the prejudices of long ago.

PROTECTION NEEDS NO DEFENCE. PROTECTION NEEDS NO DEFENCE.

I do not purpose to defend protection. growth within the last quarter of a century defends it better even than eloquent orations. It was born with civilized Nation under the sun save one. It has survived the assaults of all the professors of the "dismal science" called political economy. It has stood up science" called political economy. It has stood up nagainst all the half-knowledge of learned men who never had sense enough to transmute their learning into wisdom. On the face of the earth to-day there are but two sets of people who believe in free trade, whether pure and simple or disguised as revenue reform, and those two are the masked majority of the Committee on Ways and Means and their followers and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with Ireland suppressed.

Ways and Means and their followers and the Chilea Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with Ireland suppressed.

Forhaps the best argument I can make for protection is to state what it is and the principles on which it is founded. Man derives his greatest power from his association with other men, his union with his fellows. Whoever considers the human heing as a creature alone, by himself, isolated and separated, and tries to comprehend mankind by mathematically adding these atoms together, has utterly failed to comprehend the human race and its tremendous mission. Sixty millions even of such creatures without association are enly so many beasts that perish. But sixty millions of men welded together by national brotherhood, each supporting, sustaining and buttressing the other, are the sure conquerors of all those mighty powers of nature which alone constitute the wealth of this world. The great blunder of the Herr professor of political economy is that he treats human beings as if every man were so many foot-pounds, such and such a fraction of a horse-power. All the soul of man he leaves out

Think for a moment of the foundation principles tryolved in this question, which I now ask, Where cres wealth come from? It comes from the power of man to let loose and yet guide those elemental forces the energy of which is infinite. It comes from the power of man to force the earth to give her increase, hold in the bellying sail the passing preeze, to hars the tumbling waterfail, to dam up the great riv-to put bits in the testh of the lightning. Foot-ones and fractions of a hose-power will never do.

It takes brains and the union of foot-pounds and tions of a horse-power working harmoniously to-

and brain, prise of setting in motion the ever-gratuitous forces of nature.

How shall you get out of the people of a nation their full powers! Right here is precisely the dividing line. The let-alone school say leave individual man to his own devices. The protectionist school say let us stimulate combined and aggregated man to united endeavor. What made men work before governments? Was it an intellectual belief that work was good for the miscles! Not the least in the world. It was hunger and desire. Hunger has ceased to play the greater part, but desire will never pass away.

There is only one way to get the best work out of men, and that is to give each the work he can do best. You can only accomplish this by diversifying industry. To diversify industry completely in a country such as ours, there is into one way given under Heaven here. To conduct the American people them.

I meet the question fairly and asseverate that protection does not raise prices. The opposite stateto state fairly, for we now come to the famous protection is for the purpose of enhancing prices to enable high wages to be paid, and yet you say the protection lowers prices. This is flat contradiction. So it is as you state it. But your statement, like all revenue reform statements, flourishes only by assumption.

In order to make yourself clear, you have utterly omitted the element of time. You assume that we

general expenses, and the thousand and one devices every year invented to get more work out of the powers of nature.

At home the same causes are at work, and with redoubled energy, because on account of higher wages there are greater inducements to substitute labor-saving devices for costly labor. And this colossal struggle between two great empires of industry, the foreign and the domestic, results everywhere in the cheapness of commodities, in which progress of cheapness for commodities, in which progress of cheapness the world has marched on lugone unbroken, undeviating line, until to-day the cliftens of the United States, the sovereigns of fo-day, as we call them in moments of patriotic exaliation, the poorest citizens have for the commonest necessities of life the luxuries of the sovereigns of eld days.

That lower prices will come at once, we have never said. That they will come and grow lover and lower, so that in the series of years which make up a man's life all he needs will cost him less than under revenue reform, we asseverate and maintain, and all history is behind our asseverations.

But would not all this take place under free trade; would not English manufactures, suppiring all the world, have grown thes cheaper by themselves! Let me answer this question by two others. Do you believe in the lowering of prices by competition! Of course you do. Do you believe that the great production on \$7,000 000,000 of manufactures have not entered into competition with those of English prices down.

SOME EXAMPLES OF TO-DAY.

SOME EXAMPLES OF TO-DAY, Do you want an example of to-day? In 1883 the importers were cages to prevent the increase of the tariff on pottery. I know it, because a gentleman was here earnestly entreating me not to consent to the increase. Only three years afterward he acthe increase. Only three years afterward he ac-knowledged to me that the foreign manufacturers were obliged, in the face of the great increase of product, both in quantity and quality, to cut their prices so as to pay even more than the tariff tax. Perhaps some revenue reformer may ask me, on the strength or this example, how our raising tariff helped manu-facturers here, if the foreign manufacturer lowered his prices.

some revenue reformer may ask me, an the strength of this example, how our raising fariff helped manufacturers here, if the foreign manufacturer lowered his prices.

I am glad to answer that question, for it answers many others. Before the raise we were on pottery dighting foreigners gorged with profits and flushed with the spoils of our markets. To-day we are lighting them on even terms, or would have been, but for the package clause. Their profits would be going into our Treasury, not into their peckets, and between them and us would still be going on that equal contest for cheaper and cheaper manufactures which, without lowering wages, is giving us every day lower prices and an ever widening manufacture.

Ferhaps some gentleman will say to me that this is all a dream; that the very fact of a barrier raised by our tariff prevents competition. Every manufacturer knows better. England must work or starve. She has piled up her capital, and if she can not get large profits she will take small. Let me not confine myself to theory. Let me once more recall that tremendous fact about Russia. In 1876, three years before her tariff, she bought 8,000,000 hundred-weights of British metals at \$30,000,000. Stor 17. \$3.75 per hundred-weight for \$17,000,000, \$6 for 17. \$3.75 per hundred-weight before, \$2.12 1.2 after. Was that the effect of tariffs the world over.

Let me show the same fundamental fact on a larger scale. I have here the report of the royal commission to inquire into the causes of the depression of British trads. There is much matter of excellent admission throughout that work, but one paragraph will serve my present purpose. It is on the page numbered xil, where you will find that the exports in 1883 were \$240,000,000, but that the value of those same exports at the prices of ten years before were \$240,000,000. The difference is \$100,000,000-\$545,000,000 in a single year? Who was the fruitful mother of all this gain? Such control of the price of the years before were \$240,000,000. The difference is \$2100,000

ARGUMENTS FOR PROTECTION FROM BASTIAT. Let me now treat you to an argument for protection in America out of Bastiat, Frederick Bastiat, of

France, was the brightest free-trader that ever charged miration to the wonderful play of that subtle intellect. miration to the wonderful play of that subtle interior. He has furnished the other side most of its brains and sail its dialectics. Yet while he is arguing free trade for France, I think he has proved protection for America. Talking to Frenchmen, he says: "I say, and I think so very sincerely, that if two countries find themselves placed in unequal conditions of production, it is that one which is the least favored of nature which has the most to gain by liberty of exchanges."

changes. He proves his case, this way. Labor is the sole cost. All the rest is the gratuity of nature. Whatever labor produces in one land more than the same labor in another land is difference of gratuity only. It is the mearure of relative richness of the two countries. If one man should discover rich soil he would alone reap the gratuity. If ten thousand men discover it the principle of competition comes in and the gratuity goes to consumers. If one farm could double its fertility, the whole gratuity would go, over te the consumers. Let me illustrate that by softething which Eastlat never knew, for he died forty years ago. railroad alone in this country had had steel the benefit of that would have gone to the

The minor arguments for free trade are exceedingly mple. Reasoning in a circle always is. There is "Easy as lying" is a proverb. learned professor, "If under your tariff I can buy for a bushel of wheat in Liverpool the same articles for which I pay in New-York a bushel and a peck, will anybody tell me I don't lose a peck of wheat, and lose it by your tariff!" Looks so, doesn't it!

But there are two assumptions you perceive on examination; first, that under free trade American wheat will be as high at Liverpool and British wares as low. In other words, the learned professor assumes that two bushels of wheat bidding for one set of wares will get them at the same price as when two sets of wares are bidding for one bushel of wheat. Verily this seemeth to be the very thing we are discussing. This was the very point the learned professor started out o prove.

"Monopoly," said Horace Greeley, a doctor of laws and once a candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, " monopoly is, perhaps, the most perverted and misapplied word in our much-abused mother tongue." How very tame this language is. I suppose that during the ten years last past I have listened in this hall to more idiotic raving, more pestiferous rant on that subject than on all the others put together. And yet I do not regret it. What a beautiful sight it is to see the revenue-reform orator go into action against monopoly. Nelson, as he stood blazing with decorations on the decks of the Victory on the fatal day of Trafalgar; Napoleon at Friedland, as the Gnard went cheering and charging by; Thomas Sayers as he stripped for the championship of England when Heenan had crossed the Biting waters; the eagle soaring to his eyie; the royal man-eating Bengal tiger in his mative longle; nay, the very built himself, the strong built of Bashan, as he uplifts his beliew over the rocky deserts of Palestine, are all but pale reminders of one of these majestic creatures. And yet, outside the Patent Office there are no monopolies in this country, and there never can be. Ah. but what is that I see on the far horizon's edge, with tongue of flame and eye of fire, serpent-headed and griffinclawed? Surely it must be the great new chimera "Trust." Quick, cries every masked member of the ways and Means. Quick, let us lower the tariff. Let us call in the British. Let them save our devastated homes. Courage, dear brethren. Be not foo much disturbed. The Lord will reign even if the Mayor and Beant of Aldermen should adjourn.

Call in the British: When the day comes that this Republic cannot save itself from a dozen of its own citizens without add from over the sea, I hope to be buried a thousand leagues under some respectable and permanent mountain range. What unressonable talk this is. A dezen men fix the prices for skryt million freemen! They can never do it. There is no power on carth that dan risks the prices of any necessity of life above a just price and keep it there. More than that, if the price is ruised and maintained even for a short while, it means not not for the co and misapplied word in our much-abused mother

To hear these rhetoricians declaim, you would imagine the markets of the world a vast vacuum, waiting till now for American goods to break through rush in, and fill the yearning void. Will your goods go to Austria, to Italy, Germany, Russia, or France

go to Austria, to Italy, Germany, Russig, or France! Around all these benighted countries are the Chinese walls of tariff taxes. Britain herself is protected by vast capital, accumulated through ages, the spoils of her own and other lands, by a trade system as powerful as it is relentless. All these nations will contest with you the other countries which they already overflow.

Does your mouth water over the prospect? What market do you give up for all this? Where is the best market in the world? Where the people have the most money to spend. Where have the people the states of America after twenty-seven years of protectionist rule. And you are asked to give up such a market for the markets of the world? Why the history of such a transaction was told twenty-four hundred years ago. It is a classic, You will find it in the works of M sop, the fabilist.

Once there was a doc. He was a nice little doc. Nothing the matter with him except a few foolish free-trade ideas in his head. He was trotting along, happy as the day, for he had in his mouth a nice shoulder of succulent mutton. By and by he came to a stream bridged by a plank. He trotted along, and, looking over the side of the plank, he saw the markets of the world and dived for them. A minute after he was crawling up the bank the wetters, the sickest, the nastlest, the most muttonless dog that ever swam ashore!

was crawling up the bank the wettest, the sickest, the nastlest, the most muttonless dog that ever awam ashore!

We have now spent twenty days on the discussion of the Mills bill. Have you noticed what has been the most utterly insignificant thing in the discussion. The most utterly insignificant thing has been the Mills bill. How do you account for [7] I will tell you. If the principles you have enunciated are true, it is an unworthy compromise with Satan. If the principles we have stated are true, it is an unworthy ambuscade, and you know it. You mean this merely for one step. You mean to cut deener next time. You mean the destruction of the system which now exists.

The whole case can be put succinctly in a few words. If the principles you announce are true, you must have direct taxation. If the dollar you pay the custom house on the import is followed by a dollar to the manufacturer for every like quantity of domestic goods, which your tariff accidentally encourages, then that manufacture is a misfortune. It have dollars out of the farmer or lawyer without return. It is no reply, under this government, to say that the indirect collection of two dollars, one-half of which is leat to the people, is easier because the poor fools don't know it.

That is the old quotation made from Colbert made by the gentieman from West Virginia. Surely in this country-you do not avow that you are trying to get "the maximum of feathers out of the goose for the minimum of squailing." You don't mean to take feathers out of the American goose and deny him the poor privilege of noise. No, if our proud bited ought to surrender feathers, he is plucky enough to surrender

like an eagle, and if it is a tax alone, he has a right to see just what feathers go.

DEATH OF JUBGE JULIUS ROCKWELL. THE INJURIES DUE TO AN ACCIDENT PROVE FATAL

Boston, May 10 (Special).—Judge Julius Rockwell died at Leuox early this morning. On Friday, May 11, he was thrown from his carriage, but in the last week seemed to be recovering from his injuries until towhen he failed rapidly and suddenly passed. He was born in Colebrook, Conn., April 26, He received his early education at the Lenox Academy, and was graduated from Yale College in 1829 and the next year went to Pittsfield, Mass., where Colt. This copartnership existed until 1859, when Judge Rockwell became one of the Justices of the Superior Court, which was organized in that year. Colt, who declined it. In 1834 Judge Rockwell rep resented Pitisfield in the Legislature and was returns for four successive years, in three of which he occupied the position of Speaker. In 1839 Governor Everett appointed him on the first board of Bank Commissioners, on which he served for three years. From 1844 to 1852 he represented the VIIth District in the National House of Representatives and took part in the the Committees on Territories, of which Stephen A. Douglas was chairman, and one of the most notable speeches of Judge Rockwell was against the admision of Texas as a State. In 1854 he was appointed Governor Washburn to fill a vacancy United States Senate caused resignation of Edward Everett, He was a Whig until 1854, when the Republican party was

formed in Massachusetts and he was its first nominee for Governor. He has since been identified with that party, but has taken no active pass in politics since he was appointed a judge. After the expiration of his term in the Senate of the United States he served a term in 1858 in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the first and only instance where an ex-Senator in this State has consented to occupy what position. He was again chosen Speaker of the House. He has been president of the Pittsfield National Bank, He has been president of the Pittsfield National Bank, the Berkshire County Institution for Savings and the Berkshire County Bible Society. His position on the bench bif the Superior Court was resigned September 30, 1886, after a service of twenty-seven years. In accepting the resignation Governor Robinson wrote:

"As you leave me no alternative I am constrained to accept it, though in doing so I should fail to express the sentiment of all our people. If I did not recognize and appreciate your high, honorable, just and courteous administration of justice for so long a period of years. I hope you may be favored with many years of health and strength in the society of those you love, the recipient of that cordial regard and abundant confidence which your eminent public services and your upright private life so fully merit."

FASCINATED THE BANKERS DAUGHTER THE BERRY WALL OF BOSTON MARRIED TO AN HEIRESS FROM PITTSBURG.

Boston, May 19 (Special),-" The Globe" says that Miss Alice Pollock is a handsome young woman who for the past three years has been attending the Conservatory of Music in this city. She is bright, pretty and vivacious, and besides, she is the daughter of a millionaire, her father being one of the richest bankers in Pittsburg. About a year ago Miss Pollock formed the acquaintance of Frank A. Roake, a young man from Rutland, Vt., whose occupation in this city ing, and by his attention to dress has acquired the title, "King of the Dudes," being considered the Berry wall of Boston. He lives at the South End, not far from the Conservatory. The pair met clandestinely nearly every evening. Their friendship was not long in ripening into love and the climax was capped on Monday evening last, when Miss Pollock left the Conservatory at 7:40 p. m., under a pretext. was met outside by the "King of the Dudes," who was met outside by the "King of the Dudes," who escorted her to the home of the Rev. Mr. Griffis, pastor of the Shawmut Church, where the marriage Rnot was tied. After leaving the pastor's house the comple returned to the Conservatory. Mrs. Roake passed the evening pleasantly with her associates, not alluding to her marriage. The bride will graduate at the Conservatory this year, and the newly-married couple will later on take up their residence at No. 44 Dartmouth-st.

THEY THINK THEY HAVE A BONANZA. PROMISES OF A VASTLY IMPROVED AND CHEAPENED

METHOD OF COPYING FOREIGN BOOKS. secret was brought to light yesterday that has secret as the men who have it think it is, it will be of no small interest to writers, printers, publishers and readers of books. It is no less than a scheme for producing copies of foreign works for one-quarter or one-tenth or almost any fabulous fractional part of the cost of the old methods.

rapid preparations to carry on the work and expects to be ready in about a week. The mysterious process in-cludes photographic cameras and transparent rubber films and the final impressions are to be made from

geletine plates.

A member of the company said yesterday that he did not intend that anything should be known about it so soon, as he wanted to get a good start before any possible rivals found out what he was doing. He said that the company would do a large amount of work for a syndicate of publishers formed for issuing foreign books, but this would not prevent their doing as much as they pleased for others. The books to be issued would be mostly standard works, and plates had already been prepared for 28,000 pages of the Encyclopedia Britannica. The company was making a special effort to get to work as soon as possible in order to get ahead of the international copyright law, which might hurt it somewhat. The names of the firms composing the syndicate are not yet made

known.

A representative of one of the leading publishing houses of the city said yesterday that he knew nothing of the syndicate and did not believe that it included any of the more prominent houses. The process, so far as it had been made known, was one that had been tried, but no such results as the new company claims had been secured.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR. Albany, May 10.-By a mistale, the bill amending the act for the formation of agricultural and horticult. ural societies was sent out last night as having been signed. The bill actually signed was Mr. Cantor's bill for the erection of public buildings in New-York City.

for the ercetion of public buildings in New-York City.

The following bills were signed:

Chapter 325—Providing for dredging the channel of the seneca River and the old Bear Race, in Waterloo, to facilitate the possage of canal boats.

Chapter 325—Requiring the deposit of public moneys in solvent banks by public officials.

Chapter 327—Authorizing the laying out of a public highway through the grounds of the St. Lawrence State Asylum for the Insane.

Chapter 328—Amending the act for the formation of free public libraries.

Chapter 320—Amending the act providing for pensions for members of the National Guard.

Chapter 330—Amending the charter of Baldwinsville.

Chapter 331—Amending generally the Consolidation are relative to public instruction.

Chapter 332—Mr. Yates's bill amending generally the

Chapter 331-Amending generally the Consolidation Act relative to public instruction. Chapter 332-Mr, Yates's bill amending generally the Military Code. Chapter 333-Appropriating \$39,000 for additional buildings at the Hudson River State Hospital.

St. Cloud, Minn., May 18,-Gas escaping in the basement of the First National Bank exploded this evening. The building is a wreck. The front was blown across the street, shattering buildings on the

opposite side. Many people were on the street and a large number were hurt, the following being seriously injured: E. Keller, J. Kuhn, A. L. Huber, E. Talman and J. Wahltney. The building caught fire but the flames were put out quickly. SUICIDE TO ESCAPE A DRUNKEN HUSBAND. Carthage, Ill., May 19 .- A sensational suicide has just come to light at Fountain Green, twelve miles east of Carthage, Mrs. Ida M. Wright, the wife of Silas M. Wright, was found hanging in the smoke-house Thursday evening by her husband, who had been absent from home since Monday. Upon discovering the body the horrified husband fainted and lay in a stupor for several hours. A letter written by her was found, in which she bade her husband good-by and set she would hang herself because she believed she would be happier dead than to live with a drunk-ard.

INDICTED FOR KILLING A CHEROKEE EDITOR. St. Louis, May 19 .- A special from Fort Smith, Ark., to "The Post Dispatch" says: "The grand jury found an indictment yesterday of murder in the second degree against E. C. Boudinot, jr., the clerk of the Cherokee Senate, for killing B. H. Stone, Editor of 'The Telephone" at Tablequah, I. T., last winter."

THE FIRST CHINESE LAWYER IN AMERICA. Hong Yen Chang, the first Chinese lawyer in this country, who was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, Thursday, lives in Brooklyn, and is in the office of Deady & Goodrich, at No. 59 Wall-st., New-York He was born in Macao, China, and came to this country in 1872, and studied at Yale and at Columbia Law School. He passed the examination for admission to the bar in New-York last year, but as he was not naturalized, he was denied admission until a law was passed covering the case. BISHOP TAYLOR UPHELD.

VICTORY ON THE MISSION QUESTION.

MADE CO-ORDINATE WITH OTHER GENERAL SUPER-INTENDENTS-MORE POWER FOR LAYMEN. The status of the Missionary Bishop was taken up and settled by the Methodist Episcopal Conference in its session in the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday. This question, which has been a subject of discussion in the Church for four years, came up in a report made by a sub-committee and with some changes pre-scuted to the Conference. Although referring to Missciently to the Conference. Although referring to and sionary Bishops generally, the application was personal to Bishop Taylor, who occupied a seat on the platform and listened interestedly to the proceedings. The re-sult was regarded as a victory for Bishop Taylor and his friends. It does not admit him to the full powers of a Bishop in the United States, but in Africa his office is co-ordinate with that of any Bishop of the Church and he is responsible only to the conference which elected him for the affairs of his district and not to

the Board of Bishops or the Missionary Society.

Another question remains to be settled in regard to for missions, and a report on this will be made during adoption, in a measure, of this form of mission work. One of the results of this action of the Conference, is was said by delegates jesterday, would be to appoint other Missionary Bishops, one for India and one for Japan or China, or both. For the Indian Bishop the Rev. Dr. J. M. Thoburn will probably be elected, and for Japan, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Maclay, both of whom have for many years been engaged in these mission fields. Other Eishops have been spoken of for European countries, but recently the appointment of Mission Bishops in those countries where the Christian religion has so long existed is not favored. The general discussion of the election of Bishops on Tuesday lagged somewhat yesterday in view of the interest in Bishop Taylor's case, but it was renewed again in the afternoon with the former interest.

The vote on lay representation in the morning showed a general change of opinion from that of Friday night. The report in favor of increasing the number of lay delegates will be handed down to the Annual Conferences and if approved by them the lay delegates for the next General Conference in 1892 will be elected on the new basis. Their admission will have to be decided on by a two-thirds vote. If this carries the lay and ministerial delegates of the next General Conference will be on an equal footing.

Within three days the Conference has settled two of the most important questions before it and has established a new feature in the Church in providing for an order of deaconesses. This week, after the election of bishops and church officers, the time will be devoted to reports of the committees, and another discussion is expected on the question of admitting women delegates to the next General Conference. Bishop Bowman said yesterday that the work of the conference was atill behind hand and it was probable that the body would not complete its business by the last of June, but would be occupied to the end of next week. option, in a measure, of this form of mission work. One of the results of this action of the Conference, it

DEBATE ON THE MISSIONARY BISHOP. THE RESOLUTION FINALLY ADOPTED-A VOTE FOR INCREASED LAY REPRESENTATION.

After the reading of the minutes Bishop Ninde, who presided, announced that another vote would be taken on the report of the commission on lay representation in the General Conference. The Conference had adjourned on Friday without settling the question, there having been no concurrent vote of the orders. The secretary began by calling the names of ministorial delegates. When Dr. Buckley's name was reached, he sprang to his feet and asked if he would be allowed to explain his vote. Bishop Ninde-You may not,

Dr. Buckley-Then I vote "Yes." (Applause.) The vote continued and a number of changes were

indicated, and several more were made after the roll was completed. The vote as announced then stood as follows: Ministers—Yeas, 157; nays, 114. Laymen -Yeas, 121; nays, 24. Dr. Kynett inquired whether a two-thirds majority was not required to adopt the report. The chairman ruled that for a final action a two-thirds vote was necessary, but the majority vote was all that was necessary to hand the report down to the Annual Conference.

The regular order of the day was then called for. This was the report of the Episcopal Committee on This was the report of the Episcopal Committee of the Missionary Bishops. Dr. Olin presented the re-port, which was read by the Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Chicago. It was taken up and considered section by section. The report is substantially the same as that presented by the sub-committee and published in The Tribune on Friday. Several additional resolutions had been added, however.

THE MISSIONARY BISHOP'S STATUS.

The recommendations were then as follows: Resolved, 1-That a Missionary Bishop is a Bishop elected for a specified foreign mission field, with full Epis-copal powers, but with Episcopal jurisdiction limited to

the mission field for which he was elected. Resolved, 2-That a Missionary Bishop is not, in the meaning of the discipline, a general superintendent. Resolved, 3-That a Missionary Bishop is not subordi

need as amenable for his conduct to the General Conference as is a general superintendent.

Resolved, 4—That the election of a Missionary Bishop carries with it the assignment to a specified foreign mission held, and the Missionary Bishop cannot be made a general superintendent except by a distinct election to that office. office.
Resolved, 5. That a Missionary Bishop, his jurisdiction being in a foreign mission field, should receive his support from the funds of the Missionary Society, as said funds have been contributed to sustain the work of the Church in its mission fields.

Bishop from the funds of the Missionary Bishop should in his dishiop.

Resolved, 7. That a Missionary Bishop should in his field co-operate with the Missionary Society of the Church, in the same way that a general superintendent co-operates in the foreign mission held over which he has episcopal charge.

Resolved, 8. That when a Missionary Bishop by death or other cause ceases to perform episcopal duty for the foreign field to which he was assigned by the General Conterence, the general superintendents at once take supervision of said field.

Resolved, 9. That in the matter of a transfer of a preacher from a field within the jurisdiction of a Missionary Bishop to a conference under the episcopal supervision of a General Superintendent, or from a conference under the episcopal supervision of a general superintendent to a field within the jurisdiction of a Missionary Bishop, it shall require mutual agreement between the two bishops having charge when the transfer is between two foreign fields over which there are no Missionary Bishops.

Resolved, 10. That in the matter of a complaint against or the trial of a Missionary Bishop and or the trial of a Missionary Bishop the preliminary steps shall be as in the case of a General Superintendent, but the Missionary Bishop may be wied before a Judicial Conference in the United States of America.

THE SECTIONS TAKEN ONE BY ONE.

THE SECTIONS TAKEN ONE BY ONE Dr. Olin said that this report was one of the most important that would come before the Conference, and he thought that as presented by the committee it would meet with the general concurrence of the Church. The first resolution was objected to by the Rev. Dr. Todd,

meet with the general concurrence of the Church. The first resolution was objected to by the Rev. Dr. Todd, of Wilmington, Delaware. He thought there was an unnecessary discrimination between the terms Bishop and General Superintendent, and he presented an ameniment that the word Scriptural be used before the title of Bishop.

Dr. Neely—Are not the General Superintendents Scriptural, or do they not require that qualification?

Dr. Todd's amendment was lost, and the first resolution was adopted. Dr. H. H. Moore, of the Eric Conference, objected to the second resolution. He complained that no one man had the bone and sinew in those days for a General Superintendent, as formerly, so that ten or fifteen were made to do the work of one man. It was a metaphysical abstraction that he could not abide. This resolution was adopted. The third resolution was amended at the outset by the Rev. Dr. Leonard, making the resolution read that the Missionary Bishop is co-ordinate with the General Superintendent within the limits of his district. It was argued by Dr. Hare and others that such a distinction was unnecessary, as the General Superintendent did not come into conflict with the Jurisdiction of the Missionary Bishop. Dr. Lanahan said that this might be so now, but it could not be said what would be the result in the future. He suggested that Bishop Taylor be heard, but no action was taken in that direction. The Rev. Dr. G. W. Hughey, of the St. Louis Conference, opposed the amendment vigorously and Dr. Curts, of Iflinois, spoke in its favor. A motion to lay it on the table was lost and the resolution, as amended, was adopted by a vote of 167 to 183.

The fourth resolution passed without any objection, but the fifth, relating to the support of the Bishop, brought out a warm discussion. It was amended to read that the Bishop should draw his salary from the Episcopal funds instead of the Missionary Society. The amendment was supported by the Rev. J. Z. Robinson, of the South India Conference and Dr. Buckley occasioned surpris

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